

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

MY VISION.

Up thro' the mists of childhood's tender morn,
Floats a dear vision which I often see:
Morn, noon and night, with gentle benediction,
On sea or shore, it kindly visits me.

At morn, between the sleeping and the waking,
It comes, and hallows all the day for me.
Arms me with high resolves, my strength renewing,
My father's face, then fondly do I see.

At noon, in all his rugged, manly vigor,
Wearing the marks of all his toil for me,
Blesses me with his "blessed" unconquering,
That loving face again I seem to see.

And in the twilight, when the day is fading,
The children's hour then brings him sweetly
near.

As at his bedside, toll and wane forgotten,
I seem again to hear his words of cheer,
His tender counsel, wise, and true and loving,
His joy in ours, his grief at our pain's.

Yes, in the twilight, at the children's hour,
"Neath father's roof-tree, I'm a child again,
And when the twilight deepens, even the darkness
Folds me and mine 'neath covering wings of
night.

I see him bend before the old home altar,
And all my soul is quickened with the sight
Of his bower head, his locks of snowy white,
His folded palms, and reverent, solemn air.

As from the Book he loves he reads the
message,
Or leads us now to Heaven's gate in prayer!

And though the flowers have grown between
the facts of life and death.

For long, long years, all flowers can never be
As fragrant as the memory of my father,
Whose sainted face in vision oft I see!

—Ellen Judith Bradford, in *Good Housekeeping*.

A Brother's Keeper.

A WOMAN'S WORK OF LOVE AND DUTY.

BY MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD,
AUTHOR OF "CHAGUE O' DOON," "STEPHEN
GUTHRIE," "THE LONG MAN'S
CABIN," AND OTHER STORIES.

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paper Company.]

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Now, Miss Phoebe, let us have that verb conjugated before we blurt our minds with eating."

Phoebe therefore plunged into German conjunction and afterwards produced her extract from her pocket; he examined it frowning.

"What's that? This is too ambitious. A good student keeps his eye on the structure of the language; he doesn't run after sentence."

"It's the last part of Schiller's 'Divine' and is familiar enough to every body but me," said Phoebe. "I did enjoy it. The sense of much of it came to me without the difficulty."

"Yes, I don't doubt it," commented the master, dissentingly snorting. "Let me hear you pronounce now."

"It bears on along," pleaded Phoebe, "ever so well, and I have just took him under my water a second time that he had brought up the cup in safety once."

The master listened to her reading, while she giveth vent to gutteral corrections, while she took her momentary stand in his book alcove. The said teacher was so deeply imbedded in his work, the other students, though each light as still struggled across the clearing illuminated her and her German text.

Mrs. Barker drew back her own chair from the table and announced with housewifey formality that she was ready. Ornate, having finished her ephemerally hot Phoebe's exercise, now briskly laid aside his slate; and the master was willing to postpone further drill until he had filled the plates on the table.

"Come, Miss Phoebe," said he, "the chance of conversing with intelligent Germans, you may get a fair grip of the language."

"What's the matter, child?" exclaimed Mrs. Barker. "What do you see there?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing," replied Phoebe, coming swiftly away from the window.

"What's the matter, child?"

"May be I fancied one of the diver's monsters had come up out of the whirlpool and was gnawing at me. I wish I could plunge into some place and be hid and quiet forever."

She put her hands over her face, but not in time to stop a stray sob.

Mrs. Barker put her arm around Phoebe and patted the girl's head gently. The master, with his face clasped in the thumb, looking upwards, and on each side of the pile of plates, glared sternly at his pupil.

"You've been worried out," he pronounced, "the children of that whole district need killing. I've seen a boy, for instance. They're a noisy, scandalous set."

"Oh, no," said Phoebe.

"Yes, they do. Some of them ought to be skinned slowly and hung up in the sun to dry, like a horse's head, for instance."

"Adam and Mose Guy are not children,"

sipped Orcutt, "and they don't go to school any more."

"They used to," maintained the master. "I can't control myself very well," pleaded Phoebe, drying her face. "But nobody is to blame."

"She has to carry too old a head," said Mrs. Barker, putting her guest in the gilt-bordered chair, and unfolding her napkin.

"She ought to be thinking of your looks

and a good time, and have shown a worry

to save money, and studying Dutch between

whiles. Next time you come, Mr. Barker

shall hold a school examination over you."

"Oh, no, I'll still have to know if Mr. Barker doesn't take me. And I

have been seeing young people."

She began to tell about Psyche Fawcett, and talked rapidly while the meal lasted.

After supper the master and his son went into the library, and, after a few words of kindling, fed the pig, and carried folds and milked the cow. In the midst of these homely cares, and while the master's bass reverberated among solemn trees with Old Hulme's Phoebe's voice and presence programme. Instead of having us later in the week wants us this evening, and the little papa's hope I'll be willing to substitute my son for the other arrangement which was made for you."

"I should like to go to Miss Fawcett's," said Phoebe, choosing for herself a step-princess. She thought she heard a new step-princess.

"We're just about to the gate," said Gurley.

"Miss Fawcett has changed her programme. Instead of having us later in the week wants us this evening, and the little papa's hope I'll be willing to substitute my son for the other arrangement which was made for you."

"I must hurry to get home," said Phoebe.

"Good-night, Mr. Barker. I must hurry to get home."

"But you are not going home now. You are going to spend the evening, and may be stay all night."

"I must go," said Phoebe.

"Wait a minute, I'll milk the strappings," said the master, commanding the master. "You can't go alone. It's dark."

But repeating good-night, Phoebe was already on the path through the woods when Mrs. Barker ran out of the cabin after her.

The master had scarcely carried her from the gate to the house when Mrs. Barker could draw her shawl to focus her eyes.

"She wouldn't let me go a piece with her," said the master's wife. "I don't know what possesses that child to night."

She looked anxious as she hung her wrap on the doorknob.

"I'll just step out and overtake her," said Mr. Barker.

"Don't."

"But she oughtn't to go alone through the woods, she might get lost."

"She isn't alone, Ogle dear. A man met her just out of the clearing. That's why I turned back. I saw she wanted me to."

"May be she was her brother, or one of the men in the house."

"It was a stranger. I took a good look at him, and enough worse looking he is than my poor simple brother. I don't like it. And after getting so excited before supper, she would have seen out of the window—and all the time."

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THE WIND.

The ways of the Wind are sorcery,
And I love them.

The blithe, the mad and the dreary,
Spring, winter and fall!

When it soils to the waiting crocus
Its bleak to show,

And hangs on the wayside bough
Blossom-bones of sun;

When it comes a blinding blessing
From the madd'ne wood,

The half-grown roses caressing
Till their cheeks show blood;

When it roars in the autumn season,
And whines with rage,

Or sneezes, like a mind without reason,
Or a soul in pain;

When the woodways, once so spicy
With the winds of rain,

Are desolate, sour and dry
As the icy tomb;

When the wild owl, crooked and frowsy
In the rotten tree,

Wails dolorous, cold and drowsy,

His shuddering melody;

Then I love to sit, in December,
In the dark, hearth sings,

And, smiling fond, remember
A host of things.

And the wind—I hear how it strangles
And sobs and sighs

On the roof's sharp-shivering angles

That from the skies;

How it tears the curtains and tumbles
The attics' eaves, and rumbles

Then all at once falls dead.

Till it comes like footsteps slipping
Of a child on the star,

Or a quaint old gentileman's tripping

With his powdered hair.

And my soul grows six times hearted

For these once-dear—

The long-lost loves departed

In the wind draw near;

And I seem to see their faces—

Not ours estranged—

In their old accustomed places

With the old things ranged.

And the world that waits and poises

Where the shadows draw,

Makes their visionary voices

Seem calling me far away.

And I wake in tears to listen

Again to the sobbing wind.

Far out on the lands that glisten,

Like the voice of one who named,

—*Madison J. Cawein, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE DIME CRAZE.

Saving All the Ten-Cent Pieces
Got in Change.

Interesting Experiences of Those Who
Have Tried It—One Young Man
Who Got a Wife by the
Novel Scheme.

Two young gentlemen stepped into a cigar store yesterday, and one of them bought and paid for two cigars. The cigars cost ten cents each, and the man who sold them handed back, in change for the silver dollar that had been tendered him, eighty cents in ten-cent pieces. Thereupon one of the young men laughed vociferously, and the other, who had bought the cigar, pocketed the eight dimes, with an expression approaching chagrin, and said: "Just my luck, by George. However," said he, after lighting his cigar, "if there's any more spending to be done, old fellow, you've got it to do, for I'm broke."

When the young man left the store the cigar man turned to a *Republican* reporter who had witnessed the transaction and said:

"Do you know what that means?"

"No."

"It means that the young fellow who bought the cigars is at the same time eighty cents ahead and eighty cents behind. He is ahead in money that he will save and behind in money that he probably wanted to use to do."

"I don't understand you."

"Well, the young man has simply caught the dime saving craze."

"And what is the dime-saving craze?"

"It is something that may not be exactly new, but is new for all that I know to the contrary. The scheme is never to spend a dime. It was probably devised for the benefit of thrifless people who are not able to save their money in a regular way, and for a plan of saving it is one of the best I ever heard of. Hundreds of young fellows have caught it, and limit their wants accordingly. My business suffers from the practice to some extent, but not a great deal. In fact, I am something of a dime-saver myself, and I get new customers by explaining the plan to them and getting them to adopt it. They come in to see me about it nearly every day, and tell me how well they are doing."

"Supposing you give me the plan more in detail?"

"Well, you make up your mind to keep every dime that comes into your possession. You are never to part with a ten-cent piece under any circumstances. Whenever you receive a dime in change put it away, and when you get home place it in a box or receptacle for safe-keeping. The more dimes you get in change the greater your savings will be. You are to

make any sacrifice rather than to part with one dime. If you have nothing but dimes in your pocket when you want a cigar, go without the cigar. If you want lunch and have nothing but dimes, go without lunch. If you have only a dime in your pocket and want to ride home on a horse-car, brace up and walk. Save your dimes."

"Well, what will be the result of it?"

"It will surprise you. If you are a free spender your savings will assume large proportions. You will be surprised when you adopt the plan to see the number of dimes in circulation.

"Now, when you come to think of it, a dime is no small sum. If you save all the dimes you get in change you save nearly one-half of your small expenditures. If you are not free with your money your savings will, of course, not amount to a great deal; still, they will come to an interesting sum in time. The plan seems to be, as I said, devised for the purpose of making people who spend money freely save a part of their pocket-money. It is a good thing, too, in the way of teaching a man frugality and thrift. I believe that any one who learns to save in small things will not be long in learning to save in large things. Try the thing awhile and see what comes of it!"

Inquiries among personal friends served to show the reporter that the dime-saving plan had become to many of them a fascinating habit.

"I took up the scheme last spring," said a young married man, "at the solicitation of my wife. We had been figuring up my expenses—that is, my personal expenses—and she declared me frugally extravagant. I insisted that the expenses could not well be curtailed. She advised the practice of a little self-denial in the matter of cigars, 'shines' and all other little expenses that eat up a dollar so quickly. I said it would be impossible for me to forego these little luxuries as they had so great a hold on me, while as soon as I gave up these little luxuries I would not want me to revolutionize things, maintained that a little denial of these pleasures, a moderation of them, in fact, would improve my financial and physical.

"It was about this time that I heard of the dime scheme, and I became an advocate and devotee of it at once. Well, you wouldn't believe how I profited by it. It became a matter of the greatest interest to me, in the first place, to secure change that had no dimes in it. In the second place it became interesting and amusing to deny myself certain things! Otherwise would buy without any thought of saving. Every thing I denied myself became really a source of pleasure to me, and I would not only enjoy the saving of the money that would otherwise have been spent, but I enjoyed telling my wife about it. Furthermore, I felt the keenest interest in the pile of dimes that was constantly growing. I felt free to spend in some things, because I knew that I would get my return in dimes. The desire to add to my pile, however, kept me from buying many and many a thing I should have been as eager as before to secure.

"I know you will refuse to believe me, now, when I tell you that I have saved in six months nearly \$100. It's a solemn fact, though, and by Christmas I think I shall have saved about \$150. My salary is \$2,500 a year, and has been for two years past, and I am really ashamed to say that never until I adopted this dime-saving method have I saved any money. My wife and I are delighted with it, and I think I see my way to saving \$1,000 next year. I have determined to pay a house and lot with dimes, and to become a wholesome example to my boy, if I should live until he becomes a young man, and am confident that I shall never cease adjuring him to save his dimes."

"Now," said the gentleman's wife, "you need not think that he is only member of the firm that does any dime-saving. If you knew what a walker I had become through my unwillingness to part with a dime, you would open your eyes in wonder.

"Often and often I have walked home from Fourth street because of having no other money than dimes. I have saved nearly all my church money. I never buy a fashion paper, and as for candy I eat it by the box, not at all. I have saved at the market, in shops and at the drugstore. I never spend a dime, and have gone without many, many things and taken a positive pleasure in the sacrifice."

"Several of the boys started in with me," said a young gentleman who fell in talking with the reporter about the dime habit, "and I don't suppose any of us intended to keep the thing up, to do any thing more than try it for a day or two, just for the fun of the thing. The practice of self-denial is a mighty enjoyable thing, though, if you can see yourself prospering at so much a denial. I never cared much for money, but this dime business has made a regular miser out of me. But I was going to tell you about how I profited by it."

"When I adopted the practice I had

four silver dollars in my pocket, a half-dollar, a quarter, a dime and a nickel. The dime I took out of my coat's pocket and put into a new pocket. The nickel I paid for street-car fare, the quarter I handed to a newsboy on the car for a paper. The boy returned me two dimes. These went into the vest pocket. The half-dollar I handed at noon to the cashier at the restaurant where I took a thirty-cent lunch, and I received two dimes in change. Fifty cents put away. I should have bought a cigar ordinarily, but I was fifty cents behind, and felt I had to save to make my money hold out for necessities. In the evening I handed one of the dollars to the conductor in the car going home, and may be hung if I didn't return me eight dimes and three nickels in change.

"I would not have believed the thing possible if it had not happened as it did, and as it was nearly paralyzed me. I put the eighty cents away with the fifty, and instead of going down town that evening as I intended, I stayed at home and talked with the old lady. I had better luck next day, for I spent one of the nickels for car fare in the morning, took a ten-cent lunch with the other two, and walked home in the evening. That evening I again stayed in the house. Well, by good management I made that money last me as long as it would have done if I had not acquired the dime habit, and found myself \$2.20 ahead on the five dollars, or nearly five dollars, I started out with. The proportion in other allowances has not been so great, but it has still been so large that I found myself away ahead on the month."

"When we all came to reckoned up, we discovered that we had saved enough to discharge the debts we had out. I have kept the practice up, although the others I believe have abandoned it. I find myself not only out of pocket in purses as a result of it, but in habits as well, and in the estimation of the old folks, who have taken a renewed interest in me since I began saving my money."

Many experiences similar to those related above were told, but none exceeded in interest the following, which was given by a young lady as happening to two young people she knew. They were a young couple who were very much in love:

"Her father was very much opposed to the idea of their marrying," said the reporter's fair informant, "declaring that she was too young, and that he was nothing but a clerk, who might never be anything better. One night the gentleman took the lady to the exposition. After the turning down of the lights they boarded a cable car. She lives on Vandeventer avenue. When the conductor came around to the young man the latter felt in his pockets, blushed crimson, and then, turning to the lady, asked her if she had any change in her purse. She replied that she had forgotten to take her purse. He asked the conductor to stop the car, and smilingly requested his love to step on with him. The conductor looked surprised, but let them off, as they were not more than a block and a half then from the exposition building.

No sooner were they in the street than the gentleman offered an explanation and an apology. He told his companion that he never spent a dime, and that much to his surprise he found when asked for his fare by the conductor that he had nothing in his pocket but dimes. Rather than break his resolution not to part with a dime under any circumstance, he took the liberty of requesting the lady to lend him some change, and when she had none but a dime he walked away. They were both very much mortified, but it was very late when the young lady was admitted to her home, and she found her parents awaiting her both a little bit alarmed at her long absence.

"After the departure of her companion the lady explained his mishap and did so nicely and with so much pride of her hero that her father changed his opinion of him at once. He said that a young fellow who would save money at that price would get along in life without a guardian, and he determined to do all in his power to show friendship for him. The young people are engaged, of course, and the young man stands better with his proposed partners than any one in the city."

All of which goes to show that it is a good thing to save your dimes. It will cost you a good many sacrifices, but stick to the resolution to part not with the little silver ten-cent pieces and you will find yourself ahead in every respect.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"Darringer, I hear that some robbers broke into your house last night. What did they steal?" "Nothing. Bromley. They didn't get further than the vestibule. My son came home at midnight and they ran. Well, yes; they did steal several things."

"What?" "The house-dog, a springer spaniel I had set for them and the burglar-alarm." —*Harper's Bazaar.*

TEMPERANCE.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

"For Bacchus Thy Depths, Champagne."

"Fill high your bowl with fast oil:

"With tannis let your cups be crowned!

"Let strychnia give relief to toil,

"With a drop of opium draw strains,

"Or animated atoms brew;

"Or fill thy arteries, hearts and veins

"With glee—an insatiable glue.

Ah-h-h! fragrant fume of kerosene!

"With a drop of powdered Prussian blue!

"Who would not feel a parching throat?

"With your beer? Fresh copperas foam,

"With alum mixed in powder fine!

"Or mix your foaming face in foam!

"In search of a fresh new thing?

"Then Indian berry's sweet fragrance spread,

"Through amber wavelies, sparkling clear,

"Benzums dull care, strikes dead,

"And fills the nostrils with perfume and fear.

Down the boughs like bubbles of champagne,

"Down the boughs, have beauty and grace!

"They fought 't unequal fight in vain:

"Shall we, then, merely drink and die?

"Sick, as sick as lead, we perish!"

"To us, a drop of opium—angels and tell

"What tortures in thy bosom hid,

"Anticipate the stings of hell.

Then drink, boys! Drink! We never can

"Forget our weariness, or wear and tear,

"While passengers have the power to kill!

"Amen! From frenzies' screeds of mirth,

"To maudlin sot's drunken flow,

"Let's raise the glass, and drink it on earth,

"And not to be surprised below."

George Snodgrass, in *N. Y. Graphic*.

A DEATH BLOW.

The Supreme Court and the Saloon—The Power and Majesty of the Law—Supreme Authority from Which There Is No Appeal.

The saloon reels under the terrible blow dealt by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas cases. It reeks to and fro and staggers like a drunken man, and is at its wit's end. Its swagger is for the moment gone, its loud, boastful places have fallen into a hoarse whisper, and its impudent challenge to the American people has lost its defiant ring. The power of the law has so far been exercised that it has often seemed, inspire it with an invincible force, but it has so often failed. It has indeed found that there is no way of escape for it from the mighty grip of law. Any State may now declare it a nuisance and proceed to abate it, and it has no remedy except in rebellion. Every phase of the saloon—the brewery, the distillery, and the grocer, is subject to the exercise of this sovereign power; and the manufacture and the wholesale and the retail of intoxicants may be as rigorously suppressed as any other form of nuisance deemed detrimental to health or morals.

The decision of the Supreme Court

declares that compensation for damage to property can not be exacted

from the State when the manufacture

and sale of intoxicants are prohibited.

This is the great point decided. Every man, henceforth, who enters into, or continues in the business of making or selling intoxicants in any State, does so at his own risk. His business may at any time, either by legislative enactment or constitutional provision, be declared a nuisance and be suppressed as in Maine and other States. It is in effect a notice to every brewer and distiller and dealer that he must be prepared to give up this business whenever his State commands him to.

Formal action by the popular voice or by legislative process outlaws his business, and turns the criminal machinery of the State against him. The moral force of this fact is irresistible. It will crush the saloon as slavery was crushed. The supreme interpreter of our Supreme Law has given us this mighty weapon of warfare. Let us wield it with all our power.

The decision has upheld the saloon as a strong hold. It annihilates at once and forever," says the *St. Louis American des Wests*, all hope of protection against the suppression by individual States of the liquor traffic, and "extinguishes irreversibly" all expectations of indemnity. It is "not only a heavy blow to the business interests directly concerned," says the Baltimore *Deutsche Correspondent*, "but also to the whole movement for the maintenance of personal liberty." Mr. Thoman, one of the chief writers for the brewers, says he has lost "all confidence in the Supreme Court." Louis Schade, attorney for the Brewers' Association of the United States, says it is a terrible blow, but the brewers must submit. It bars them out of all Prohibition States and local-option counties. Liquor dealers all agree that it settles the question forever so far as the courts are concerned, and that all they can do is to resist the progress of Prohibition.

The contest is narrowed down and simplified by this decision. The saloon, with its whole business is, in effect, delivered into the hands of the people. The people may do what they will with it. They may support it or they may tolerate it; they may cripple it or they may destroy it. The right to deal with it is henceforth unquestioned.

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victory inspire you with larger hope and with greater courage. Make the most of it, both for the help of your own cause and the hindrance of that of the saloon. 2d. Do all that is possible to educate and strengthen public sentiment against the saloon. This extremely important work may be pushed by manifold processes. 3d. Combine wherever you can and as far as you can for the good of the cause. Combine to cripple as well as to destroy, combine to win and to lose, and to bring every provision of existing laws to bear against the business, and by using all influences, all methods, all advantages you will steadily gain on the enemy an in the end route and overcome it.

The victory is with us; for the Supreme being and the Supreme Court are on our side, and against the saloon, and from these it has no appeal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

An Archbishop's Views.

The Archbishop of Tuam was present at a recent meeting of the Temperance Society, Castlebar. In the course of an address, his Grace, speaking of patriotism, said it was the application of the great virtue of charity, as applied to all mankind, and its specific application to men of our own race and country. What could promote the cause of Ireland more than Temperance. He did not believe that there was any thing he could advocate of more vital importance than the great virtue of Temperance and total abstinence. They would know those who were enrolled under the banner of Temperance. On the other hand the man or the woman who indulged to excess in intoxicating drink would be easily discernible. Did such persons discharge the duties of religion? Did they join the religious associations? No relations between God and man can never be where there is drink—no prayer of the drunkard could be heard. As well might the horse or the mule kneel and pray as a drunken man or a drunkard, and expect that God would hear them. If any member of a family drank, neither the prosperity nor happiness could exist in that family. They would find all the cardinal virtues violated. There was no Temperance, no justice; there was too little money to spend on this wretched habit; but if the drunkard had not money he would get the drink by some means. He was not just, for he would not pay his debts. He would not discharge any of his duties; he would not assist others to discharge theirs.—*Irish World.*

Drinking Farms.

The *Plowman*, in a characteristic way, tells how men "drink farms." "My homeless friend, with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in that ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash it down with. You say you have for years longed for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt that statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty square feet. Estimating for convenience sake, the lands at forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents per acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour the fiery dose, and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry-patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help gulp down that five hundred foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it requires to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—one hundred square feet of good, rich dirt, worth forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents per acre."

On ONE MIND—Ragged Social Philosopher (laying a dime on the bar)—"The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." Wealthy Saloonkeeper (dropping the dime into the drawer)—"Yes, that's so."—*Omaha World.*

THE *Pitt Journal*, of Paris, winds up an article on "The Pay of Workmen" with the admirable comment:

"Happy the country where the drinking bar has completely disappeared."

THE new Belgian liquor law makes it illegal to give credit for drink.

THE HERALD

Has a larger circulation in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky than any paper in the State, and more readers, and is the only newspaper in the State of Eastern Kentucky, and is THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, 75 cents an inch first insertion; 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion.

STANDARD ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 inch, year, \$5.00; 4 inches, year, \$15.00; 5 inches, year, 9.00; 5 inches, year, 17.50; 6 inches, year, 12.00; 6 inches, year, 20.00.

Special rates on larger advertisements, local notices 5¢ a line, with 5 per cent. off per line.

Marriages and deaths notices free; tributes of respect and obituaries 5 cents a line.

Announcements of candidates for State or District offices, 10¢; County offices, 5¢; calls on persons to become candidates and their answers, 5 cents a line. Payable invariably in advance.

Subscription Book must be entered in the Subscription Book until paid for, and all subscriptions are stopped at expiration of time paid for, notice of which will be indicated by a cross (X) on the margin in front of your name. A prompt renewal will insure its continuance.

SPENCER COOPER.

GARRISON, HE SELLS CHEAP HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, CUTLERY, MASONIC TEMPLE, July MT. STERLING, KY.

HERE AND THERE.

Look out for the Red X Cross on your paper. It denotes that your time is up, and unless renewed at once the paper will stop coming.

Misses Idi Swango and Mally James were baptised last Sunday by Rev. A. F. Erb.

Sun rises today at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, and sets at eleven minutes past five.

Harlan P. Wilson, of Red River prophet, was visiting relatives and friends here this week.

J. A. Stephens, of Montgomery county, paid Hazel Green a flying visit the first of the present week.

Magistrates can get blank Warrants, Executions, and Replevin Bonds at this office at 25 cents per quire. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

There is at my place, near Hazel Green, a stray spotted barrow hog, which owner can get by proving property and paying charges.

W. T. SWANGO.

Douglas Evans, of Campion, will inaugurate at Hazel Green Academy next Monday for the present term, and will board with his brother John.

If you are a merchant, reader, buy your groceries from Chiles, Thompson & Co., Mt. Sterling, and you will be able to supply your customers with the best at a low price.

In the absence of Postmaster Evans, who has been to Salyersville and West Liberty business, Uncle Bob Cummings has been filling the position to the entire satisfaction of all our citizens.

Rev. Mr. Elkar, pastor of the M. E. Church South, will preach at the Gillispie school house on Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at the usual hour in the evening. Everybody invited.

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

We would like to know the sense of the people in Wolfe county in regard to railroads, and hope each correspondent in the county may ascertain, as near as may be, the feeling in his neighborhood.

There will be a quarterly meeting of the Hazel Green charge, M. E. Church, on the third Saturday and Sunday in February at the John Rose school house, on Lucy Creek. A protracted meeting will begin at the same place on the Tuesday before.

Sick headache, wind on the stomach, biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillies, 25 cents a vial. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

There will be an eclipse of the moon visible in this latitude tomorrow (Saturday) evening. The moon will be in total eclipse at eleven minutes past five o'clock, and will leave the shadow at fifty-two minutes past eight o'clock.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Rev. W. L. Lacy, evangelist for Wolfe county, has been preaching twenty days up the Red River valley. Up to date nineteen have been baptized, twelve reclaimed and still they are joining. Preaching this week at Daysborough, aided by Rev. D. H. Fallon, the evangelist will go, when this meeting closes, out to old Ashfork on Devil's creek, from there to the Bush school house, near the Standing Rock, to hold protracted meetings at each point.

John A. Adams arrived home from Louisville last Saturday night.

Railroad Meeting at West Liberty.

WEST LIBERTY, Jan. 24.
Editor HAZEL GREEN HERALD:

Pursuant to the request of R. M. Pfeiffer, Senator from the 34th Senatorial district, by letter addressed to Judge Osborn, McKenzie and County Attorney W. W. McLean, we have called together the voters and taxpayers of Morgan county to meet at the court house in the town of West Liberty on Monday, January 23d, 1888, it being county court day, a vast assemblage of the good citizens of Morgan met on yesterday to give vent and publicity to their feelings in regard the county voting a tax to aid and encourage railroads.

Although the anti railroad men had given considerable circulation to the request of our worthy Senator, and had urged their friends to come out and, by their own way, crush the people's hopes for aid and assistance by railroad transportation, the men who stood on the outposts of the citadel of development of Morgan county, the men who, in the approach of friends, spread the word throughout the country, telling the people that now was the time to be up and doing and show to the world that they were not opposed to the development of their country.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the meeting of the anti railroad men was called to order, and the meeting opened. Maxey Judge McNamee was uncle chairman, and on motion of W. W. McGuire W. C. Kendall was made secretary.

Speeches were made by Col. John T. Hazen, Hon. W. W. McGuire, Hon. J. W. Kendall and J. W. Steel.

Resolutions were offered by W. A. Maxey endorsing its action of R. M. Pfeiffer, and the same was taken in regard to railroad measures. W. W. McGuire offered an act substitute to the resolutions offered by W. A. Maxey to the effect that we, the people of Morgan county, ask our Senator and Representatives to enact such laws as will enable the people of Morgan county, upon the petitions of fifty land holders of Morgan to have a railroad. Judge to vote upon the question that Morgan county, in its petition to the state legislature, to the creation of the initial stock of the first railroad that reaches West Liberty of not exceeding \$100,000 payable in county bonds in thirty years at a rate of interest not exceed six per cent. The vote was taken on the substitute.

Judge W. W. Cox then demanded a count of the vote, and the tellers announced 141 for and seventy-nine against the substitute. The meeting then adjourned.

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HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—When sponge cake becomes dry it is nice to cut it in thin slices and toast. —Disease is often transmitted by the hands through the mouth. Always wash the hands on coming out of a sick room.

—All old, worthless trees had better be cut out of the orchard now and used for firewood. The orchard will look better next spring and it will pay.

—It is recommended to plant the black mulberry instead of the locust along the roads and highways for shade. Mulberry posts are good, the fruit is good and the trees are handsome.

—Marlborough Pie.—Grate six tart apples; one cupful sugar; three table-spoonfuls melted butter, four eggs well beaten, juice and grated rind of one lemon. Bake with one crust.—*Toledo Blade*.

—Custard Filling for Cakes.—Half a cup of sweet milk, half-cup of sugar, one tablespoonful flour, one egg. Flavor with lemon extract and boil like a soft custard in a double boiler till it thickens.—*Good Cheer*.

—When the farmer begins to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoint of meat, fertility and general advantage to the farm, he will not allow the market price of wool to determine whether or not he will raise them.

—Sour Roast.—Put some beef with a sliced onion into a stone crock and cover with good vinegar (cold). Let in pepper, salt and a few cloves. Let this stand a whole day and night, and the next day roast in the oven, vinegar and all.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—Coffee Rolls.—Take one quart of bread dough and mix with it one-half cup of sugar, one-quarter of a cup of butter, two cups of dried currants; make into small rolls, dip into melted butter; place in this, let rise and bake.—*Chicago Tribune*.

—When some particular farmer succeeds in securing better crops than his neighbors it indicates that he is progressive and has adopted the most improved methods for success. Observe him, and endeavor to learn from his experience. No farmer can succeed who is not willing to throw his prejudices aside and adopt the better practices of his neighbors.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

—The agricultural production of Dakota Territory is given as follows:

	Acres	Bushels
Corn	162,025	15,56,000
Wheat	2,400	30,00,000
Oats	85,600	30,00,000
Flax	549,183	3,84,325

The area sown to wheat in 1887 was 3,892,389 acres, and the yield, approximated 60,000,000 bushels, nearly double the production of 1886, or about one-seventh of the entire wheat crop of the United States in 1887.

—If the stems of fruit trees are wrapped with old newspapers, mice and rabbits will not gnaw the bark. Another and more permanent safeguard is to mix some camphor with thick lime-wash and add enough camphor acid to give it a strong odor and paint this on the tree for about three feet above the ground. This will also exclude the borers, whose eggs will be killed by it, as they are laid upon the bark, or the parents of the grubs will not deposit eggs upon the trees treated.

America's Lake Marine.

—Every year, Mr. Frank Wilkeson represents a mate of a lake propeller as saying, "we lose about 500 sailors on these lakes," and Mr. Wilkeson's blood-curdling narrative goes on to show how "death traps" are used in the lake trade, inspectors tempted to pass them and men's lives risked on craft, "which fit to sail on a mill pond," this may all be true; but the number of sailors lost last year was not under 500, but 204 during the season of lake navigation of 1887. It was later, if not longer, in 1887, and we doubt if any year has ever seen a "whole 500 sailors" lost on the lakes. Lake navigation has never grown as rapidly as now. Before spring the 20,678 tons lost last summer will be replaced by 100,000 tons of new tonnage, of which 52,354 has already been launched. Nearly all the new tonnage is steam, while the old was sail, forty-three of the seventy-three vessels lost being schooners. This stands for a great increase in efficiency, and the Sault Ste. Marie, which passed as much, or more tonnage than the Suez Canal last summer, will probably beat the record of the more conspicuous marine highway next year.—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Punishment Fit the Crime.

—You seem to have a bad cold this morning; sir."

"You had cold in my head."

"I'll tell you what you ought to do. You must take a little—"

A shotgun was waved in the air, and the well-meaning adviser was left lifeless on the ground.

"That makes five this morning," muttered the man with a cold in the head, as he sauntered down the street.—*Drake's Magazine*.

Hippopotamus Hunting.

In hunting the hippopotamus the Bayeux, or African savage, uses a sort of harpoon, the shaft of which is twelve feet long. At the end a socket is made, and into this is inserted a combination of spear and fish hook as sharp as a pin. To the shank of this harpoon a hank of cord is fastened, the other end of which is tied to the wooden handle. Secured to this is the long harpoon line, terminating with a float; so that, if the wounded animal takes to the water, it can be followed and easily killed. If a canoe or boat were used in hunting them, there is always danger of the hippopotamus "chewing" them up and of being alarmed by the sound of the paddles; so the natives employ raths that are permitted to float over the water, and approach the animals without awakening their suspicion.—*Golden Days*.

Cancer in England.

The general climate of England is favorable to the development of cancer. Out of every million deaths from all causes, those from cancer number about 30,000. This proportion is only exceeded by phthisis, old age, convulsions, bronchitis, pneumonia and "debilité." Next to consumption, cancer is the most fatal of all the constitutional diseases; and it has been steadily gaining ground for more than twenty years. The deaths from cancer per million of persons living were in 1862, 361; in 1872, 431; in 1881, 520; in 1882, 532; in 1883, 546; in 1884, 550; in 1885, 566; and are now close upon 600.—*London Standard*.

—Why, Miss Howjams," said the Chicago girl, "you don't mean that it is all over between you and Mr. Grimshaw?" "What I have told you," replied the Boston young lady haughtily, "is the—undraped actuality."—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Coming Comet.

It is a gratifying patriotic pat that the next comet is expected to be of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether it will be a comet and how it will be verified, remains to be seen. Dr. Pierce will continue to send for that wonderful vegetable compound and potent elixir of life which has no equal in its medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in curing the spleen and the lungs, in purifying and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

—He gave me some pointers," said the dramp of the farmer; "he jabbed me with a pitchfork.—*Breit*.

A Reliable Almanac for 1888.

Winter's Unbiased Dictionary says that an almanac is "a book containing a calendar of days, weeks and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are added, such as the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of mean solar eclipses, hours of the day, stated in the twelve signs of the zodiac, probabilities, etc." All this and more will be found in Frank's Almanac, published by the Chicago Almanac Co. & F. Paul Ballou. Send six cents in postage to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., and an almanac for 1888 will be forwarded to your address.

—Money is like many men who have it—close.—*Texas Styling*.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a good housewife, however, requires a knowledge of health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she is not informed of the various aches and pains, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders, and is guaranteed by the druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money returned. See printed guarantee on bottle label.

—I have given me some pointers," said the dramp of the farmer; "he jabbed me with a pitchfork.—*Breit*.

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Common Sense Treatment.

—If you would remove an evil at its root, as is the case in the majority of cases, some weakening, impeding or other unfavorable condition of the system, in attempting to remove the evil, will only increase it.

—The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases among the poor, the more we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing medicine, a strong and persistent internal, non-irritating and non-poisonous medicine.

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—In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, colds, rheumatism, etc., it is necessary to remove the catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers of attraction of Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific

effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and removing the cause of all disease.

—As a balsam-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As these diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, it is easily seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

—As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is unequalled. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or irritation, or any other pain to the skin. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accom-
plices those who suffer from this disease.

—The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful antiseptic, and quickly brings up the system to a healthy standard, and cures all diseases, and any such evil, except from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease.

—When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent, and the patient is enabled to live a long and happy life.

—Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Discovery \$1.00, six bottles for \$5.00. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy \$0.50; one dollar, six bottles for \$5.00.

—A complete Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other means of cure, will be sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

—Address, *World's Dispensary Medical Association*, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HIS PHOTO.

The venerable benefactor of mankind, intent upon his good works, is known as we see him here. His familiar face and

form have become a trade mark, and the good he has done is illustrated in the following extract from the "Advertiser," of Lowell, Mass., Aug. 1, 1881: "Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., write: 'Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 139 Moody st., desires to recommend St. Jacobs Oil to any afflicted with rheumatism, and desires especially to say that Orrin Robinson, of Granville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house in the summer of 1881 walking upon his hands, having left home at the age of 10 years, and had been unable to walk for two months, and could not bend back. He could not walk upon it. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home well without them, and has been a healthy boy ever since. The oil cost him 10 cents.'"

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HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Subscription: - \$1 a Year,

And Must Be Paid In Advance.

EASTERN KENTUCKY.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE DOING.

Compiled by County Correspondents, and Cut and Condensed from Our Contemporaries.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Special Correspondence.]

GRANVILLE, Jan. 23.—We had a long letter for the dear old HERALD last week, but most of the items were gathered between this point and Ezel, and we were so pressed with business we did not have time to measure the distance to see which point the subject of each item was the nearest to, and knowing that "Blurt" was a man could not a long way off, we sent it to him for him to kindly kick, and so there was but one item of it in "Blurt's" letter. Consequently the readers of THE HERALD, which are many, missed a good letter. We wish "Blurt" would give the news or allow us to withdraw the trouble of measuring the distance every time.

The board of supervisors for this county was composed of the following named persons: Wm. Webb, E. J. Webb, J. S. McRae, J. H. Hanes and Monroe Fatz. They increased the assessed value of land about \$50,000.

J. L. Johnson sold his property at this place, consisting of a dwelling garden store and outbuildings, to Joseph McClure for \$500. This we think is a low price, as he had good buildings.

George Cecil, formerly of Hazel Green, has moved to this place and is at work in the blacksmith shop. Mr. Cecil can do well as there is no other smith here and a large amount of work to do.

J. Z. Haney closed his school at this place, as he said, as he was well attended. Zack is a first-class gentleman, a fine scholar and will always render great service in the school room.

Wm. Goochaster and Doc Stampert bought a nice lot of hogs in this neighborhood last week, this being the third lot they have bought this winter.

Samuel Dorman's wife, of color, is very low with consumption, and is not likely to recover.

Joseph McClure sold his farm, adjoining this place, to Hiram Haney for a fair price.

J. S. Wheeler sold a mule last week to John DeBoard for \$105.

ON THE WING.

EZEL, Jan. 23.—Died, on last Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Eff Ann, daughter of S. D. and E. A. Goodwin. On Saturday day following at half past 3 o'clock the remains were carried to the church; a few consoling and fitting remarks were made by Rev. Thomas Walters to the relatives and friends that had assembled.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin had resided in its long resting place in the shadow of the church, in which she had often met in Sunday school. She was a sweet little girl, twelve years old. She had been sick about one month and unable to talk most of the time. To her many friends and relatives we can say as did the apostle, that we are not as those that have no hope; for if any of Adam's race are sure of this, it is those gems of which the poet hath said, "precious jewels of child hood."

C. D. Sublett, the new drummer for Chiles, Thompson & Co., of Mt. Sterling, was guest of the Pierott House last week, and from what we hear of him, he will make here, he will make the commercial drum ring.

The public riddle in last week's issue of THE HERALD caused some big guesses, but the real guessers conclude that a reader can cross in this place as well as in New York.

J. P. Power and a Mr. Kelly passed through here last week on their return from Georgia, where they had been selling horses.

A new road is being made from this place across the cliffs of Broke Leg to the settlement known as "Young Breathitt."

Schorn Walters and wife, from Red River, near Lee City, are visiting relatives at this place.

Dre Kash and Taublee, of Hazel Green, were in town last week.

Rev. W. B. Lykins preached at this place, last Sunday.

Born—Last week, to the wife of Gardner Wages, a boy.

W. B. Lykins is on a business trip to Maytown.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

Frenchburg Courier.]

Frenchburg is destined to be the Birmingham of Kentucky. It is in the Beaver Creek Valley and right on the K. & S. A., and has every advantage necessary to make her the king depot on the river.

Besides, our country abounds in rich minerals and the finest timber under the sun.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county, shipped on the 13th 700 lbs. of flour to Mr. S. V. Clark of our town for distribution to the poor people of this country. Also 400 lbs. more to Mr. Lawrence Powers.

Our railroad is as good as any in the State. They make two trips a day and connection with all daily trains on the C. & O. The road now only needs one thing to make it second to none—and that is a passenger coach.

We regret to learn that our efficient sheriff, Mr. John C. Day is suffering with the sore eye.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

Special Correspondent.]

JACKSON, Jan. 16.—In our last letter to THE HERALD we advertise some of our wants and necessities, which can only be purchased unto us through the acts of the Legislature now in session at Frankfort. We do not like to draw on the credit of your editor, but believing that the interest is a large number of our readers can be best served by counteracting an effort now being made to induce the solons of Kentucky to establish a new county composed of a part of the territory now in Breathitt, Owsley and Perry counties. Breathitt is a highly organized community of an agricultural character, the inhabitants of all save the interested few who are prompted by mercenary motives and individual aggrandizement. Encroachments have already been made upon our territory, by giving a portion of it to Knott and Wolfe counties, until we feel that we can spare no more without filing a protest.

The Breathitt county court of claims convened last Monday. Their settlement with the Sheriff footed up a balance of \$313.79 in favor of the county. This speaks quite well for the economical and business-like management of the financial affairs of the county for the past year. When the present officials were induced to file office the county was \$2,700 in debt.

Walker Jamison returned from a trip down the river Tuesday. He took a large lot of wood timber to Ford for Asher Bros.

Judge G. W. Gourley, of this place, returned from Campion last Friday, where he had been attending circuit court.

Prof. A. Sanders, of the Booneville Normal school, was in our midst last Saturday attending to business.

Some of the boys got a little too full of "red eye" last Saturday and had a racket or two, but no one hurt.

A. Hobbs, of Wolfe county, was in our burg a few days. He taught school in this county last year.

Geo. Frazier, Harlin W. Ward, James B. Morris and others from Booneville were in town.

M. Price went to Richmond last week, returning Wednesday. He was there on important business.

Judge John S. Mahan, of this place, was in Richmond several days during the week on business.

Miss Laura Hogg of Booneville, was visiting Miss Abby Tyler, of this place, this week.

A. B. McGuire, a prominent citizen of Owsley county, was in town one day last week.

R. A. Welsh, of La Grange, was in Beattyville several days the present week.

Died—At her home in this county a few days since old Aunt Sally Buns.

Dillard Lutes, of Clark county, was here several days last week.

Charley Howe, of Mt. Sterling, was here one day this week.

There was a dance at the court house a few nights since.

LEE COUNTY.

Lee County.

Special Correspondence.]

BEAVERVILLE, Jan. 20.—There is a petition being circulated through the county praying the present Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons. This would be a good law provided it "works" but she won't "work." They know as well how to get off up hollows and make it.

J. E. Hammons, of Procter, and Miss Nannie Reins, of Booneville, were united in the holy bond of matrimony on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. Mr. Hammons is a prominent merchant, while the bride is a lovely young lady, and a niece of Col. A. H. Clark, at whose residence the ceremony took place.

Charley Smith and C. S. Powell, of Rosedale, have enough land in Magoffin county to support a family. They deal largely in wild lands, that being their object. Mr. Smith has several large boundaries of land in our neighboring county of Breathitt.

If there is anything in the longest pole knocking the persimmon, the editor of the Little Acorn, to be published at this place, has you newspaper men foul, for he is a very "lengthy" human—and a good clever fellow also.

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NOTICES.

WARREN & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots

AND

Shoes,

No. 611 Main Street, 10 Summer St., Louisville, Ky. | Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTED BY J. B. BLACKBURN.

D. LANCELL'S

ASTHMA

AND

CATARRH

REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHthisic, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no relief, I determined to make a remedy myself. I sat up all night, gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I resorted to inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, and was enabled to live a full and happy life. I now sell ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extract from an unqualified testimony of a doctor of the day.

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I found the Remedy all and even more than I could desire. I have instantaneously recovered."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Louisville, Ky., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany, tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like this Remedy."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plump, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Cough Remedy. I have it now. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other heavy testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers may have a chance to try it, we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. If you are not satisfied, we will refund your money. We do not permit to sell any worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us.

Write your name and place, and we will send you a sample of the Remedy. We are the only ones who can furnish it.

W. H. WAGNER, Manufacturer, 100 W. Wayne Co., Wooster, Ohio. Full size box by mail \$1.00 judy

ONE + DOLLAR

FOR

39-CENTS-39

We will put on sale the best value in an

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT,

Ever offered in Lexington.

A White Shirt at 39 Cents.

We have and can show you more Overcoats than all the clothing houses in Lexington together, and at prices that will astonish you.

Louis & Gus Straus,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

Lexington, Ky.

C. F. BROWER & CO.



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